

Emily Brandenburg (AKA Emily Kearney) (SBN 287652)
emily@thekearneyfirm.com
The Kearney Firm, APC
4533 MacArthur Blvd., Suite A5278
Newport Beach, CA 92660
(714) 624-4186

Attorney for Plaintiffs
THE LITTLE CATHOLIC, LLC
PRISCILLA DURANT

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

Case No.: 8:24-cv-1239

**THE LITTLE CATHOLIC, LLC;
PRISCILLA DURANT, an
individual;**

COMPLAINT

**Plaintiff,
vs.**

**(1) COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT
(2) PATENT INFRINGEMENT
(3) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

**KATHERIN GIRALDO,
an individual; and DOES 1-100,**

Defendants.

Plaintiffs, The Little Catholic, LLC (“TLC”) and Priscilla Durant (“Durant”)
(collectively referred to as “PLAINTIFFS”), for their complaint against Defendant
Katherin Giraldo, and Does 1-100, inclusive (“DEFENDANT”), hereby allege as

1 follows:

2 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3
4 1. This is an action for copyright infringement and patent infringement.

5 2. This is a civil action seeking damages and injunctive relief for copyright
6 infringement under the Copyright Act of the United States, 17 U.S.C. § 101 et seq.
7

8 3. This is a civil action seeking damages and injunctive relief for patent
9 infringement under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq.,
10 including 35 U.S.C. § 271. By this action, PLAINTIFFS seek damages against
11 DEFENDANT.
12

13 4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over DEFENDANT based upon: (a)
14 DEFENDANT promotes and sells its products in this judicial district and (b)
15 DEFENDANT committed the infringing and other tortious conduct underlying
16 Plaintiffs' claims in this judicial district.
17

18 5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331,
19 1332, 1338(a), (b) & (c), and 2201-2202 because this involves copyright and patent
20 infringement and there is an "actual controversy" between PLAINTIFFS and
21 DEFENDANT. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §
22 1121 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338, and 1367. Further, this case primarily
23 involves a federal question, complete diversity of citizenship exists, and the
24 amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.
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1 6. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Central District of
2 California under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) & (c) and 1400 at least because
3
4 DEFENDANT, either directly or through its agents, have committed acts within
5 this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continue to conduct business in
6 this District, and/or has committed acts of patent infringement within this District
7 giving rise to this action.
8

9 **THE PARTIES**

10 7. TLC is a California limited liability company existing under the laws of the
11 State of California, with a principal place of business located at 25261 Bentley
12 Lane, Laguna Niguel CA 92653. Durant is the sole owner of TLC. TLC is a
13 designer, manufacturer, and retailer of Catholic merchandise, including but not
14 limited to jewelry.
15
16

17 8. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
18 DEFENDANT in an individual residing in Bogotá, Colombia. PLAINTIFFS
19 further allege that DEFENDANT is a designer, manufacturer, and retailer of
20 Catholic jewelry in the United States.
21

22 9. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
23 DEFENDANT manufactures and sells her jewelry to the United States from her
24 Instagram page:
25

26 <https://www.instagram.com/llenadegraciacol?igsh=MzRIODBiNWFIZA==>, and
27
28

1 that DEFENDANT offers her products for sale and sell her products to consumers
2 within the United States and this judicial district.

3
4 **FACTS UNDERLYING CAUSES OF ACTION**

5 ***TLC's Business, Copyright, and Patent***

6 10. Durant is the sole owner of TLC. TLC is a small family-owned business
7 founded in 2018. Since 2018, TLC has designed, manufactured, and sold Catholic
8 merchandise. Among other merchandise, TLC primarily designs, manufactures,
9 and sells jewelry.
10

11 11. TLC is an innovator of original Catholic jewelry designs. TLC pours
12 considerable resources into inventing original designs of Catholic jewelry and
13 ethically manufacturing them in Southern California.
14

15 12. Durant is the creator and owner of three-dimensional artwork depicting the
16 three hearts of the Holy Family (the "Holy Family Hearts Artwork"). Durant
17 exclusively licenses the "Holy Family Hearts Artwork" to TLC. The Holy Family
18 Hearts Artwork is proudly displayed on TLC's website as part of its exclusive
19 jewelry collection. See [https://www.thelittlecatholic.com/collections/best-selling-](https://www.thelittlecatholic.com/collections/best-selling-products/products/holy-family-hearts)
20 [products/products/holy-family-hearts](https://www.thelittlecatholic.com/collections/best-selling-products/products/holy-family-hearts).
21
22

23 13. Durant owns the copyright registrations for the Holy Family Hearts Artwork
24 (Reg. Nos. VA0002209979 and VAu001510355) ("Copyrights") and exclusively
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1 licenses these Copyrights to TLC. A true and correct copy of the Copyrights are
2 attached hereto as ***Exhibit A*** and incorporated by reference.

3
4 14. On January 30, 2024, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and
5 lawfully issued United States Patent No. D1012750 (“Patent”) for three-
6 dimensional jewelry design. A true and correct copy of the Patent is attached
7 hereto as ***Exhibit B*** and incorporated by reference.

8
9 15. The Patent is an original three-dimensional jewelry design of all three hearts
10 of the Holy Family—Jesus, Mary, and Joseph. Prior to TLC’s invention of this
11 design, no other three-dimensional jewelry pieces depicted the three hearts of the
12 Holy Family strung together.

13
14 16. Durant is the owner and assignee of all rights, title, and interests in and to
15 the Copyrights, including the right to assert all causes of action arising under said
16 patent and the right to any remedies for infringement of it.

17
18 17. TLC is the owner and assignee of all rights, title, and interests in and to the
19 Patent, including the right to assert all causes of action arising under said patent
20 and the right to any remedies for infringement of it.

21
22 ***DEFENDANTS’ Infringing Conduct***

23
24 18. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
25 DEFENDANT HAS, and continues to, infringe the Copyrights and Patent by
26 making, using, selling, and offering for sale for sale in the United States jewelry
27
28

1 using a design substantially similar to the Copyrights and Patent (“Infringing
2 Jewelry”).

3
4 19. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that the
5 success and popularity of the Infringing Jewelry has resulted from imitation,
6 copying, and unlawful piggybacking off of PLAINTIFFS’ substantial investment
7 in its intellectual property rights, including the Copyrights and Patent.
8

9 20. Specifically, DEFENDANT makes, uses, sells, and offers for sale three-
10 dimensional jewelry design in the United States of all three hearts of the Holy
11 Family—Jesus, Mary, and Joseph. DEFENDANT uses three-dimensional hearts of
12 the Holy Family strung together as a single piece of jewelry in their Infringing
13 Jewelry, which is part of the design claimed in the Patent. While the individual
14 hearts of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph existed in the public domain individually as
15 paintings, they have never existed collectively as three hearts of the Holy Family
16 strung together as a three-dimensional single piece of jewelry.¹ The only imagery
17 of the three hearts of the Holy Family together that existed before PLAINTIFF’S
18 Copyrights and Patent were two-dimensional paintings of the hearts, which are
19 different articles of manufacturing than three-dimensional jewelry. Thus, there is
20 no prior art that qualifies as comparison prior art because the two-dimensional
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27 ¹ *Columbia Sportswear North America, Inc. v. Seirus Innovative Accessories, Inc.* 2022 WL 5988026, “To qualify as
28 comparison prior art, the prior-art design must be applied to the article of manufacture identified in the claim.”

1 paintings that featured the three hearts together are not the same article of
2 manufacture as the three-dimensional jewelry identified in the Patent.²

3
4 21. DEFENDANT's infringement of the Copyrights and Patent is evidenced by
5 photos of the Infringing Jewelry featured on DEFENDANT'S Instagram page.
6 Screenshots of the Infringing Jewelry the Instagram is attached as *Exhibit C* and
7 incorporated hereto by reference.
8

9 22. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
10 DEFENDANT manufactured the Infringing Jewelry by copying the Copyrights
11 and by using the design patented by the Patent.
12

13 23. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
14 DEFENDANT has marketed the Infringing Jewelry in the United States.
15

16 24. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
17 DEFENDANT sells the Infringing Jewelry in the United States. PLAINTIFFS
18 have attached (1) receipts of customers residing in the United States purchasing the
19 Infringing Jewelry and (2) Instagram conversations between Defendant and
20 customers residing in the United States where Defendant agrees to sell the
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25 ² *Columbia*, 2022 WL 5988026 at 10, "[W]e have regarded the Supreme Court's Whitman Saddle case as
26 foundational for using comparison prior art in an infringement analysis. See *Egyptian Goddess*, 543 F.3d at 672–74,
27 676 (recounting the history of this issue, beginning with *Smith v. Whitman Saddle Co.*, 148 U.S. 674 (1893)). There,
28 the patent covered the design of a saddle, and the comparison prior art consisted of saddles. See 148 U.S. at 675–76,
680–82. Likewise, in *Egyptian Goddess*, the patent covered the design of a nail buffer, and the comparison prior art
consisted of nail buffers. 543 F.3d at 668, 680–82."

1 Infringing Jewelry to American customers, which is attached as ***Exhibit D*** and
2 incorporated hereto by reference.

3
4 25. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
5 DEFENDANTS have offered the Infringing Jewelry for sale in the United States.

6 26. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
7 DEFENDANT has been on actual and/or constructive notice of the existence of the
8 Copyrights and Patent and, as such, their acts of infringement have been willful
9 and in disregard for the Copyrights and Patent, without any reasonable basis for
10 believing that it had a right to engage in the infringing conduct.
11

12
13 27. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
14 DEFENDANT'S knowledge of the Copyrights and Patent is indisputable.
15

16 28. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
17 DEFENDANT'S willful infringement of the Copyrights and Patent has directly
18 resulted in TLC suffering significant monetary damages, including a loss of a
19 substantial amount of business.
20

21 **COUNT 1**

22 **Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D1012750**

23
24 29. PLAINTIFFS incorporate each paragraph above into this claim.

25 30. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that
26 DEFENDANT has been and are directly infringing, literally or under the doctrine
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1 of equivalents, of the Patent by making, using, selling, or offering for sale in the
2 United States, or importing into the United States, including within this judicial
3 district, jewelry including TLC's patented design, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §
4 271(a). More specifically, DEFENDANT has infringed and continues to infringe
5 the Patent because it ships, distributes, makes, uses, imports, offers for sale, sells,
6 and/or advertises the Infringing Jewelry.
7

8
9 31. DEFENDANT's infringement has been and continues to be, knowing,
10 intentional, and willful.
11

12 32. DEFENDANT's willful acts of infringement of the Patent have caused and
13 will continue to cause PLAINTIFFS damages for which PLAINTIFFS are entitled
14 to compensation pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, including lost profits and/or a
15 reasonable royalty.
16

17 33. DEFENDANT's acts of infringement of the Patent have caused and will
18 continue to cause PLAINTIFFS immediate and irreparable harm unless such
19 infringing activities are enjoined by this Court pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283. TLC
20 has no adequate remedy at law.
21

22 34. This case is exceptional; therefore, PLAINTIFFS are entitled to an award of
23 attorney fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.
24

25 ///

26 ///

1 **COUNT 2**

2 **COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT**

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4 35. PLAINTIFFS incorporate each paragraph above into this claim.

5 36. PLAINTIFFS did not consent to, authorize, permit, or allow in any manner
6 the DEFENDANT's use of PLAINTIFFS' jewelry designs of the Holy Family
7 Artwork.
8

9 37. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe and thereon allege that the
10 DEFENDANT willfully infringed upon PLAINTIFFS' copyrighted jewelry
11 designs of the Holy Family Artwork in violation of Title 17 of the U.S. Code, in
12 that they used, published, communicated, posted, publicized, and otherwise held
13 out to the public for commercial benefit, the original and unique Holy Family
14 Artwork without PLAINTIFFS' consent or authority, by offering them for sale and
15 selling them to individuals residing in the United States.
16
17

18 38. As a result of DEFENDANT's violations of Title 17 of the U.S. Code,
19 PLAINTIFFS are entitled to any actual damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504(b), or
20 statutory damages in an amount up to \$150,000 pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c).
21

22 39. As a result of the DEFENDANT's violations of Title 17 of the U.S. Code,
23 the court in its discretion may allow the recovery of full costs as well as reasonable
24 attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C § 505 from DEFENDANT.
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1 40. PLAINTIFFS are also entitled to injunctive relief to prevent or restrain
2 infringement of his copyright pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502.
3

4 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

5 41. PLAINTIFFS incorporate each paragraph above into this claim.

6 42. TLC hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.
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8 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

9 WHEREFORE, TLC prays that this Court enter judgment in its favor on
10 each and every claim for relief set forth above and award PLAINTIFFS relief
11 including but not limited to the following:
12

- 13 1. Judgment that the Patent has been infringed, either literally or under
14 the doctrine of equivalents, by DEFENDANT;
15
- 16 2. A permanent injunction enjoining DEFENDANT and its officers,
17 directors, agents, retailers, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions,
18 branches, subsidiaries, parents, and all others acting in concert
19 therewith from infringement of the claims of the Copyrights and
20 Patent; or, in the alternative, an award of a reasonable ongoing royalty
21 for future infringement of the Patent and Copyrights by such entities;
22
- 23 3. Order DEFENDANT, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116, to serve on
24 PLAINTIFFS within thirty (30) days after service on DEFENDANT
25 of a preliminary or permanent injunctive order, a report in writing,
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1 under oath, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which
2 DEFENDANT has complied with the injunction;

3
4 4. Judgment that DEFENDANT's infringements be found willful, and
5 that the Court award treble damages for the period of such willful
6 infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

7
8 5. Ordering DEFENDANT to account and pay damages adequate to
9 compensate PLAINTIFFS for DEFENDANT's infringement of the
10 Patent and Copyrights, including for any infringing acts not presented
11 at trial and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and costs,
12 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

13
14 6. Increase the amount of damages and/or profits awarded to
15 PLAINTIFFS, as provided by law, including but not limited to,
16 ordering an accounting for any infringing sales not presented at trial
17 and an award by the court of additional damages for any such
18 infringing sales;

19
20
21 7. Award PLAINTIFFS such treble and punitive damages for
22 DEFENDANT's willful and intentional acts of unfair competition,
23 patent infringement, and infringement of PLAINTIFFS' rights that the
24 Court shall deem just and proper, including but not limited to,
25 ordering that the damages award be increased up to three times the
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1 actual amount assessed pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

2 8. Award PLAINTIFFS the fees, costs and disbursements, and interest,
3
4 expended in connection with any actions taken to investigate and
5 confirm the claims made herein;

6 9. Declaring this case exceptional and awarding PLAINTIFFS its
7
8 reasonable attorney fees, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285; and

9 10. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court deems just and
10 proper.
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13

14 DATED: June 7, 2024

THE KEARNEY FIRM, APC

17 By: /s/ Emily Brandenburg

18 EMILY BRANDENBURG

19 (AKA EMILY KEARNEY)
20
21

22 Attorney for Plaintiffs

23 THE LITTLE CATHOLIC, LLC

24 PRISCILLA DURANT
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